

[**CONFIDENTIAL.**]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA.

Received up to 23rd August, 1886.

POLITICAL.

The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut), of the 17th August, says that it has been suggested in some quarters that, as the disturbances in Burma show no sign of abatement, the Government of India had better withdraw its troops from that country after placing a Burman prince on the throne. But such a policy would be very injurious to British prestige, inasmuch as a proclamation regarding the annexation of that country has been already issued. If Government desires to retire from Burma, there is only one way in which it can possibly do so. It is believed that Theebaw is desirous of appealing to Parliament against his dethronement. On receipt of his petition Parliament might reconsider his case and order his reinstatement on some conditions. The relinquishment of the country in this way would be ascribed to the generosity of the British Government and will not affect its prestige.

Circulation,
70 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 21st August, referring to the proposal of the *Pioneer* to enlist Karens in the army in Burma and to

Circulation
450 copies.

employ them in suppressing dacoities there, observes that the proposal is doubtless a good one and is entitled to consideration. But such a measure would show the weakness of the British army and lower British prestige. If Government is unable to cope with the so-called dacoits and restore peace, it should withdraw its army after making over the country to some Burman prince, as has been suggested by the *Indian Echo*.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Asd* (Lucknow), of the 17th August, again makes nearly the same objections which it did in its last issue to the proposed establishment of a Divisional Court at Lucknow, and adds that there is reason to fear that ere long that Court may be amalgamated with the Allahabad High Court. If a Chief Court were established at Lucknow, the Robilkhand Division could be placed under its jurisdiction with advantage. The trouble and expense to which the inhabitants of Bareilly and Sháhjahánpur are at present exposed in making appeals to the High Court may be easily imagined. The Rafah-i-Am Association of Lucknow recommends the abolition of three Commissionerships and the maintenance of only the Lucknow Commissionership. The *Asd* is of opinion that the Fyzabad Commissionership should be also maintained, because the presence of a responsible officer of the rank of Commissioner is necessary at Fyzabad to look after the affairs on the Nepal frontier. If the Board of Revenue at Allahabad and two Commissionerships in Oudh were abolished, the saving effected in that way would more than meet the cost of a Chief Court. It may be hoped Sir Alfred Lyall will allow himself to be guided by public opinion and not ride roughshod over it, as Sir George Couper did.

Circulation,
165 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), in its issues of the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st August, after publishing a translation of the Lord Dufferin's administration.

article which was lately communicated to the *Indian Spectator* by a Bengali gentleman from Simla in defence of Lord Dufferin's administration, remarks that, native newspapers should not, like Anglo-Indian newspapers, express an opinion on a subject after looking at only one side of it. The writer in the *Indian Spectator* says that Lord Dufferin reads native newspapers regularly every day with special attention. This is a good opportunity for them to point out the shortcomings of the administration, but of course they should take care to make no misstatements. The *Hindustan* is prepared to give full credence to the statements of the correspondent of the *Indian Spectator* in defence of certain proceedings of Lord Dufferin. Native newspapers are not justified in finding fault with his Lordship for the declaration of Burma war, the non-enlistment of native volunteers, and other matters in which he has simply carried out the instructions of the India Office. It should be remembered that his Lordship is not a young politician, but an old statesman of established reputation and had held high offices before his appointment to the Viceroyalty of this country. He will not do anything which is likely to be injurious to his reputation. The *Hindustan* is glad to learn from the article in the *Indian Spectator* that his Lordship is anxious to re-organise and reform his Legislative Council.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 18th August, says that during Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty measures were adopted to improve the intellectual, material, and political condition of the people, taxation was reduced, there were no wars and expeditions, Native States were not unnecessarily interfered with, the country enjoyed peace and tranquillity, and the popularity of British rule was greatly increased. On the other hand, Lord Dufferin's administration has proved to be just the opposite of this. The sooner his term expires the better. It is the earnest prayer of natives that they may get another Lord Ripon as his successor.

Lord Dufferin's administration compared with Lord Ripon's.

Circulation,
315 copies.

Circulation,
80 copies.

The Panjáb Punch (Lahore), of the 18th August, complains that there is great delay in the publication of the *Urdu Panjáb Government Gazette*. For instance, the *Urdu Gazette*, which was a translation of the *English Gazette* of the 29th July, and which purported to have been issued on the 5th August, was not issued till the 17th idem. Hence it will be perceived that the translation was published full 20 days after the publication of the English version. It is needless to say that the people become acquainted with the contents of the *Gazette* through native newspapers long before the issue of the Urdu version. Again, the *Gazette* is sent even to the local subscribers by post and not through a chaprasi, and consequently Government is put to unnecessary expense on account of postage. The *Urdu Gazette*, as at present published, is quite useless, and the cost of its publication is a perfect waste of public money. It had better be stopped, if it cannot be published more expeditiously.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The Asfáb-i-Panjáb (Lahore), of the 18th August, referring to the rumour regarding the retirement of Mr. Perkins, Commissioner of Rawal Pindi, in November next, highly praises him for his impartial dispensation of justice, industry, and sympathy with the people. He was a friend to poor and innocent persons and an enemy to the wicked. During his tours he was accessible to all classes of people and never spared any pains to enquire into and redress their grievances.

Circulation,
2,800 copies.

The Akhbár-i-Ám (Lahore), of the 18th August, protests against the maintenance of the Church in this country and observes that its abolition would cause a saving of 17 lakhs of rupees a year. When the ecclesiastical establishment has been abolished in Ireland, because the Irish, though Christians, are Roman Catholics, its maintenance is still more unjustifiable in this country, where the tax-payers are not Christians.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 19th August, referring to the increase of the Government printing charges from £227,700 in 1881 to £262,500 in 1885, asks the Finance Committee to take this subject into consideration and do something to reduce this large expenditure. The newspaper is of opinion that Government Presses should be abolished and that Government should have all its printing work done at private native presses.

Circulation,
165 copies.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 18th August, in commenting upon the subject of reduction of public expenditure, urges that European troops should be reduced and native troops enlisted in their place. The conduct of native troops during the late Kabul, Soudan, and Burma wars must have fully convinced Government of their loyalty and bravery. If this proposal were adopted, a large saving would be effected in the army expenditure, which has risen to 17 crores of rupees a year. The *Sindhu* concurs with the *Nyáya Sudhā* of Harda in thinking that the number of districts in the Central Provinces should be reduced from 18 to 12. The efficiency of the administration would not suffer from the proposal, if only the number of native officers in the districts were increased. Some of the districts in that province are very small.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 21st August, says that the Sarvjanik Sabha of Benares has recommended to the Finance Committee the abolition of the Board of Revenue, the Ecclesiastical establishment, and the District Judgeships, and expresses its concurrence in the proposals of that Association.

Circulation,
165 copies.

The *Nyáya Sudhā* (Harda), of the 18th August, protests against Colonel Ward's proposal, for the transfer of Harda from Hoshangabad to Nimar. The measure would not in any way facilitate

Circulation,
290 copies.

the capture of Tantis, while, on the contrary, it is open to several objections. Since the establishment of British rule in that part of the country, Harda has always formed a part of the Hoshangabad district. In Harda the land revenue has been settled for 30 years, whereas the term of the settlement in Nimar is only 20 years. There being a railroad between Hoshangabad and Harda, the inhabitants of the latter place have no difficulty in going to the former. Moreover, Khandwa is an unhealthy place, and also suffering from a scarcity of water.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 17th August, says that it is difficult to realize why natives should contribute to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Memorial Fund which has been started in connection with the late Indo-Colonial Exhibition. The only result of the Exhibition will be, so far as this country is concerned, that those few things of native manufacture which are still to be found in native households will soon be displaced by articles imported from England. Now that English artisans have seen the wares at the Exhibition, they will have no great difficulty in making similar things. Natives already depend on Europe for such small things as matches and needles; and if the few surviving native industries are also ruined, this country will be reduced to a state of utter poverty.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 16th August, on the authority of the *Mulki Shukda* of Lahore, complains that a Hindu mendicant, accompanied by his young wife, lately arrived at Muttra, and that the City Inspector of Police there, falling in love with the woman, took her from him forcibly. When Mr. Alexander, the Magistrate, was riding, the mendicant reported the matter to him, and was told to submit a petition in the usual way. The mendicant asked all the petition-writers, one after another, to write a petition for him, but none of them dared to do so through fear of the Police Inspector. The

mendicant then set out on his way to the Magistrate's house in order to report the petition-writers to him. Some persons went up to him and desired him to go with them to the Police Inspector to take his wife back. He agreed to their proposal, but since then nothing has been heard of him. It is rumoured that the man has been secretly killed by the Police Inspector. It is difficult to say how far the rumour is well founded. But the Magistrate would do well to make a thorough enquiry into the matter.

The *Asbab-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 16th August, is glad to say that the Divisional Judge of Dehli has acquitted on appeal all those persons who had been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Magistrate in the Palam affray case. The Judge's decision clearly shows how far the Magistrate was guided by justice and impartiality in making the convictions. European soldiers entered a Hindu temple and shot a tame peacock there. When the young priest attached to the temple protested against their misbehaviour, they also shot him. The Magistrate who tried the case sentenced a number of the villagers themselves to imprisonment! Nothing could be more unjust than this. But it is a matter of satisfaction that impartial Judges are not yet quite extinct. Every honour is due to the Divisional Judge of Dehli, who has done justice to natives in a mixed case.

Circulation,
500 copies.

LEGISLATION.

An Oudh landlord writing to the *Asab* (Lucknow), of 17th August, on the Oudh Rent Bill, complains that the provisions of section 38A involve a great injustice to landlords. If a landlord desires to eject a tenant on the expiration of his tenancy, why should he be required to pay one year's rent to the tenant as compensation for disturbance? A tenant ceases to have any right in his holding as soon as his lease expires. Government generally farms lands to private individuals,

Circulation,
240 copies.

but does it pay any compensation to the farmers on the expiration of their leases? It is surprising that Government should compel others to do what it is not itself prepared to do. The object of Government appears to be to put a stop to ejectments. Landlords will be glad to grant permanent leases to their tenants, provided Government makes a permanent settlement of revenue with them. It is surprising that Government increases revenue assessments every 30 years, and at once imprisons a defaulter or sells his estate in order to realize arrears of revenue; while, on the other hand, a landlord must pay a fine to a tenant if he desires to eject the latter, even on the expiration of his tenancy, and has to encounter a thousand and one difficulties in realizing arrears of rent. Again, Government desires to empower revenue officers to reduce rents occasionally, but why does it not grant them similar powers in regard to revenue? Section 38A has created widespread discontent among the landowning classes. The definition of the term 'lambardar' as given in the Bill is incomplete. The term should also apply to the representative or heir of a lambardar. According to section 4 nothing in any contract made between a landlord and a tenant, even before the passing of the Bill, shall entitle the former to eject the latter or enhance the rent otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Bill. Obviously nothing could be more unjust and unfair than such a provision.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
850 copies.

The *A'itab-i-Hind* (Jalandhar), of the 21st August, complains that Mr. Ibbetson, Superintendent of Kapurthala, is a very hasty-tempered man and has fined or dismissed a number of officials in the service of that State. The newspaper gives a list of such officials, and complains that one Mádho Kám, Názir, was sent to the lock-up about a month ago on some false charge, and that Mr. Ibbetson has not yet passed final orders in his case and has refused to release him on bail.

The *Mulki Ndwaba* (Lahore), of the 13th August, states that it is believed that the Nawab of Tonk lately sent for the account-books of all traders in his capital for the last 12 years, in order to examine them with a view to discover if the traders have evaded the payment of the octroi duty for any goods imported by them during that period. This has caused great dissatisfaction among them, and they have closed their shops in consequence.

Circulation,
150 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Mitra Vilas* (Lahore), of the 16th August, says that it is believed that those Christians who were employed on the railway in the Panjáb, but who have lately come under reduction, have published letters in Anglo-Indian newspapers threatening to commit thefts and robberies, if satisfactory arrangements are not made for their support. Surely these Christians are not setting a good example to the people. If all persons who are starving held out similar threats, it would be a serious matter.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 16th August, on the authority of a Hindu who lately performed a pilgrimage to Badri Nath, complains that the road to that sacred place of the Hindus is in a most neglected condition. Also, the *Jīwan* recommends the removal of the post-office at Nand Prayág to Lal sānga, on the ground that the pilgrims pass through the latter place both on their way to the temple and on their return journey, whereas they pass through Nand Prayág only on their return from the temple.

Circulation,
2,200 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rasik-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 14th August, writing from Lucknow, complains that pariah dogs are killed in a very objectionable way at Lucknow. Dogs are seized and confined in a small room situated near the

Circulation,
450 copies.

Subordinate Judge's Court, where they are kept for three or four days and are given no food or water. They frequently fight with each other, and the weaker animals are wounded by the stronger ones. If a claimant appears for a dog during the time, it is made over to him; the rest are afterwards drowned in water. It is very cruel to starve the animals for three or four days before putting them to death.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly or Otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
1	<i>Shab-i-Azam</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Ayaz Singh	Aug. 18th	Aug. 21st.	184 copies.
2	<i>Shab-i-Azam</i>	Amritsar	"	"	Isham Ali	" 16th	" 20th	350 "
3	<i>Shab-i-Azam</i>	Jullundur	"	"	Barkat Ali	" 21st	" 23rd	500 "
4	<i>Shab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Divan Buta Singh	" 16th, 18th & 20th.	" 19th, 20th & 23rd.	" "
5	<i>Shab-i-Azam</i>	Lahore	"	Weekly	Shuja-ul-Hasan	" 14th	" 19th	150 "
6	<i>Shab-i-Azam</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Dilawar Ali	" 16th	" 20th	140 "
7	<i>Shab-i-Azam</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Munirab Hussain	" 17th	" "	70 "
8	<i>Shab-i-Azam</i>	Lahore	"	Bi-weekly	Makund Ram	" 18th & 21st.	" 20th & 23rd.	2,800 "
9	<i>Shab-i-Azam</i>	Chunab	"	Weekly	Rajab Ali Khan	" 17th	" 19th	254 "
10	<i>Shab-i-Azam</i>	Delhi	"	"	Fakhru-din	" 20th	" 23rd	84 "
11	<i>Shab-i-Azam</i>	Calcutta	"	Bi-monthly	Rahmatullah	" 16th	" 18th	175 "
12	<i>Shab-i-Azam</i>	Calcutta	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 17th & 21st.	" 19th & 23rd.	510 copies (including 273 copies taken by Govt.)
13	<i>Shab-i-Azam</i>	Almorah	Hindi	Weekly	Sadaf Nand	" 16th	" 19th	103 copies.
14	<i>Shab-i-Azam</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Chandani Lal	July 3rd & Aug. 14th.	" 18th	150 "
15	<i>Shab-i-Azam</i>	Lahore	"	"	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjab.	Aug. 14th	" 19th	150 "
16	<i>Shab-i-Azam</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Ahmed Ali	" 17th	" 18th	240 "

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
17	Bahar-i-Hind	Agré	Urdu	Weekly	Momin Hussain	June 12th & Aug. 14th & 21st.	1886. 17th & 22nd.	75 copies.
18	Bharat Nesan	Benares	Hindi	"	Ram Krishna Varma	Aug. 16th	17th	2,200
19	Dabatab-i-Qisari	Bareilly	Urdu	"	Thakur Prasad	" 15th	18th	200
20	Dabatab-i-Sikandar	Rampur	"	"	Muhammed Hussain	" 16th	19th	430
21	Ushak-i-Hind	Multan	"	"	Raj Netha	" 18th	22nd	120
22	Dak Panch	Lahore	"	"	Fazal-din	" 31st & Mar. 15th & Aug. 15th.	21st	315
23	Dharm Nesan	"	"	Bi-monthly	Rajab Ali Shah	Jan. 15th & Aug. 15th.	18th	300
24	Dharm Sahid Kaye	Kapurthala	"	Weekly	Bawa Arjun Singh	July 31st & Aug. 7th & 14th.	30th	375
25	Gaye Kaye	Allahabad	"	Monthly	Baba Lal	For August	31st	125
26	Gurukul Akshar	Amritsar	Gurmukhi	Weekly	Lahna Singh	Aug. 18th	22nd	275
27	Hind-i-Hind	Allahabad	Urdu	Daily	Sadana-din	" 15th	17th	515
28	Hindustan	Kalibankar	Hindi	Weekly	Raja Rampal Singh	" 17th to 22nd.	18th to 23rd.	165
29	Jain	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammed Mir	" 13th	18th	260
30	Jain Prakash	Farrukhna	Hindi	Monthly	Jiya Lal	For August	17th	100
31	Jaiyer Gazette	Jaiyer	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	Aug. 18th & 21st.	21st & 23rd.	125
32	Jalou-i-Isadi	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammed Khalil	" 19th	21st	125
33	Jalou-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	" 15th	"	103
34	Kanauj Punch	Kanauj	"	Bi-monthly	Bhagat Khan	"	17th	250
35	Kanunwa	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Muhammed Tazib	" 16th	19th	250

36	Kashmir Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdû	Lakehmf Shankar, Mirre, M.A.	20th	21st	575 copies (in- cluding 343 copies taken by Govern- ment).
37	Kavi Vachan Sudha	"	Hindi	Chintamani Rao	July 26th	17th	375 copies.
38	Khair Khush-i-Alam	Delhi	Urdû	Mir Hasan	Aug. 16th	19th	200 "
39	Khair Khush-i-Kash	Lahore	"	Sâlig Râm	" 19th	22nd	350 "
40	Khair Khush-i-Pan	Gujranwâlâ	"	Birj Lal	" 16th	17th	300 "
41	Khair Khush-i-Afgh	"	"	Mashar Ahsan Khan	" 14th	17th	200 "
42	Koh-i-Nar	Publshd Lahore	"	Hareukh Rai	" 17th, 19th & 21st	19th, 21st & 23rd	450 "
43	Lahore Gazette	"	"	Dîdar Baksh	" 14th	17th	100 "
44	Merror Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdû	Gobardhan Dâs	" 16th	20th	140 "
45	Mashr-i-Qasur	Lucknow	Urdû	Ghulam Muhammad	" 17th	18th	200 "
46	Mulla-i-Nar	Gawnpore	"	Durgâ Prasad	" 14th & 21st	18th & 23rd	59 "
47	Mulla-i-Razvidda	Habengabad	"	Abdul Karim	" 10th & 15th	17th & 22nd	276 "
48	Mulla-i-Pala	Bampur	"	Muhammad Raza	" 19th	23rd	250 "
49	Mulla-i-Narwan	Bijnes	"	Muhibul-lah	" 14th	19th	350 "
50	Mulla-i-Pala	Lahore	"	Makrand Râm	" 16th	18th	125 "
51	Mulla-i-Nar	Agrâ	Hindi	Ahsan Khan	" 20th	23rd	150 "
52	Mulla-i-Nar	Lahore	Urdû	Jawad Ali Shâh	" 13th & 20th	17th & 23rd	650 "
53	Mulla-i-Nar	"	"	Faruk-i-din	" 16th	21st	1,400 "
54	Mulla-i-Nar	"	"	Alâ Dîn	" 13th	22nd	50 "
55	Mulla-i-Nar	Agrâ	"	Khairul-lah Khan	" 15th	18th	175 "
56	Mulla-i-Nar	Moradabad	"	Amjad Ali	" 16th	19th	160 "
57	Mulla-i-Nar	"	"	Arfar Krishna	" 15th	22nd	325 "
58	Mulla-i-Nar	"	"	Jamunâ Dâs	" "	17th	52 "
59	Mulla-i-Nar	"	"	Shiva Narayan	" "	18th	50 "
60	Mulla-i-Nar	"	"	Muhammad Isâq	" 3rd & 10th	18th & 19th	131 "
61	Mulla-i-Nar	"	"	Debi Prasad	" For August	17th	100 "
62	Mulla-i-Nar	"	"	Fahimul-din	" Aug. 18th	20th	" "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1886.	1886.	
63	Nār Akhbar	Ludhiana	Urdu	Weekly	Rev. O. B. Newton...	Aug. 19th	Aug. 21st	755 copies.
64	Nār-i-Anwar	Cawnpore	"	"	Abdu-l-Hamid	" 14th & 21st	" 17th & 22nd	344 "
65	Nuratu-l-Akhdar	Delhi	"	"	Nusrat Ali	" 14th	" 22nd	200 "
66	Nyaya Sudha	Harda	Marathi. Eng- lish.	"	Basudeva Bhaskar	" 18th	" 20th	390 "
67	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	" 17th to 23rd	" 17th to 23rd	660 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govern- ment.)
68	Oudh Punch	"	"	Weekly	Sajid Husain	12th	17th	300 copies.
69	Panjabi Akhbar	Lahore	"	Bi-weekly	Shamsul-din	" 14th & 18th	" 17th & 22nd	300 "
70	Panjabi Punch	"	"	Weekly	Firoz-ul-din	18th	21st	80 "
71	Pati Ekam	"	"	"	Abdu-l-Rahman	"	22nd	400 "
72	Pati Akhbar	Patiala	"	"	Din Muhammad	17th	19th	670 "
73	Pragya Mitra	Allahabad	Hindi	Bi-monthly	Jaganath	19th	"	"
74	Quasari	Jalandhar	Urdu	Weekly	Ahmad Baksh	21st	23rd	125 "
75	Rafat-i-Am	Sialkot	"	"	Divan Chand	16th	17th	300 "
76	Rafat-i-Hind	Lahore	"	"	Muhammad Ali	14th	"	450 "
77	Rafat Akhbar	Banars	"	"	Ghulam Husain	16th	19th	350 "
78	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Nadir Ali	17th & 19th	" 19th & 21st	413 "
79	Rajasthan Gazette	Ajmere	Urdu. Hindi...	Weekly	Murad Ali	16th	" 18th	381 "
80	Rajn Pratibha	Rathum	Urdu	"	Muhammad Abdu-l- Haq.	12th & 19th	" 18th & 23rd	125 "

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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 30th August, 1886.

CONTENTS.

POLITICAL.

	PAGE.
Mahārāja Dalīp Singh and the <i>Englishman</i> ...	611

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Reduction of public expenditure ...	612
Reduction of public expenditure in the Central Provinces ..	613
Mr. Ilbert's retirement ...	614
Muhammādans in the Panjāb ...	614
Labour system in prisons ...	615
Establishment of a Legislative Council and a University in the North- Western Provinces and Oudh ...	615
Colonization of Charwa forest, Central Provinces ...	615
Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar ...	616
Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University and Mr. Cotton ...	616
University Examinations ...	617
Palam affray case, Delhi ...	617
Assessment of the income-tax ...	617

NATIVE STATES.

Appointment of a European Prime Minister in Gwalior ...	618
---	-----

(H)

RAILWAY.

Page.

Railway station, Saharanpur ... 618

LOCAL.

Slaughter of kine at Moradabad on the day of the Id ... 619

Monkeys at Durga Kund, Benares ... 619

Hampur road, Moradabad ... 619